

COUNTY NOTICES PURSUANT TO A.R.S. § 49-112

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NOTICE OF RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING

Pima County Air Quality Control Regulations

Pima County Code

Title 17 – Air Quality Control

Chapter 17.12 - Permits and Permit Provisions

[M05-140]

1. **Title and its heading:** Title 17 of the Pima County Code
Chapter and its heading: Chapter 17.12 – Permits and Permit Revisions
Articles and their headings: Article I – General Provisions
Article II – Individual Source Permits
Article III – General Permits for Individual Sources
Article VI – Fees
Section numbers: 17.12.010 – Statutory Authority
17.12.020 – Planning, Constructing, or Operating Without A Permit
17.12.030 – Sampling, Testing, and Analysis Requirements
17.12.035 – Affirmative Defenses for Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown
17.12.040 – Reporting Requirements
17.12.045 – Test Methods and Procedures
17.12.050 – Performance Tests
17.12.060 – Existing Source Emission Monitoring
17.12.070 – Quality Assurance
17.12.080 – Permit Display or Posting
17.12.085 – Notice by Building Permit Agencies
17.12.090 – (Reserved)
17.12.100 – Permits for State Delegated Emission Sources
17.12.120 – Grant or Denial of Applications
17.12.130 – Assistance to Small Business
17.12.140 – Applicability; Classes of Permits
17.12.150 – Transition from Installation and Operation Permit Program to Unitary Permit
17.12.160 – Permit Application Processing Procedures
17.12.170 – Public Records; Confidentiality
17.12.180 – Permit Contents
17.12.190 – Permits Containing Voluntarily Accepted Emission Limitations and Standards
17.12.195 – Establishment of an Emissions Cap
17.12.200 – Permit Review by the EPA and Affected States
17.12.210 – Emission Standards and Limitations

17.12.220 – Compliance Plan; Certification
17.12.230 – Facility Changes Allowed Without Permit Revisions – Class I
17.12.235 – Facility Changes Allowed Without Permit Revisions – Class II
17.12.240 – Procedures for Certain Changes that do not Require a Permit Revision – Class II
17.12.245 – Administrative Permit Amendments
17.12.250 – Annual Summary Permit Amendments for Class II Permits
17.12.255 – Minor Permit Revisions
17.12.260 – Significant Permit Revisions
17.12.270 – Permit Reopenings; Revocation and Reissuance; Termination
17.12.275 – Voluntary Termination of a Permit (New)
17.12.280 – Permit Renewal and Expiration
17.12.290 – Permit Transfers
17.12.300 – Portable Sources
17.12.310 – Permit Shields
17.12.320 – Annual Emissions Inventory Questionnaire
17.12.330 – Permits Containing the Terms and Conditions of Federal Delayed Compliance Orders (DCO) or Consent Decrees
17.12.340 – Public participation
17.12.345 – Public notification
17.12.350 – Material Permit Condition
17.12.360 – Stack Height Limitation
17.12.365 – Acid Rain
17.12.370 – General Permit Enforcement
17.12.380 – (Reserved)
17.12.390 – Application for Coverage under General Permit
17.12.400 – Fees Related to General Permits
17.12.410 – (Reserved)
17.12.420 – (Reserved)
17.12.430 – (Reserved)
17.12.440 – (Reserved)
17.12.450 – (Reserved)
17.12.460 – (Reserved)
17.12.470 – Activity Permits
17.12.480 – Open Burning Permits
17.12.500 – General Provisions
17.12.510 – Fees Related to Individual Permits
17.12.520 – (Reserved)
17.12.525 – (Reserved)
17.12.539 – Open Burning Permit Fees
17.12.540 – Activity Permit Fees
17.12.545 – (Reserved)
17.12.550 – (Reserved)
17.12.560 – (Reserved)
17.12.570 – (Reserved)
17.12.580 – (Reserved)
17.12.590 – (Reserved)
17.12.600 – (Reserved)
17.12.610 – (Reserved)
17.12.620 – Refund of Permit Fees

- 17.12.630 – (Reserved)
17.12.510 – Table of Class I Fees (New)
17.12.520 – Table of Class II Fees (New)
17.12.525 – Table of Class III Fees (New)

2. **The subject matter of the proposed rule:**

PDEQ is proposing to change the fees it charges for air quality permits. The fees that would be affected are fees for permit actions, administrative, and emission based fees for Title V sources, inspection fees for non-Title V sources, and fees for general permits. The classes of permits rule (17.12.140) will also be amended to include a Class III permit category. This category is for any source requiring a Class II permit that emits, or has the potential to emit, without controls, regulated air pollutants that do not exceed 70% of any major source threshold. This category will be exempt from certain permit requirements, such as monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, reporting, compliance plans, permit shields, and certification. The general permit rule (17.12.160) will be amended to provide emission, monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, and operational limits for a certain class of facilities. Other permit rules will be updated and corrected to conform with the current Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency requirements. In addition, as part of this rulemaking, Pima County may add, delete, or modify other sections in Chapter 17.12 and/or additional rules as necessary.

3. **A citation to all published notices relating to the proceedings:**

None to date

4. **The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rule:**

Name: Jean Parkinson
Program Coordinator

Address: Pima County DEQ
150 W. Congress Street, Room 109
Tucson, AZ 85701

Telephone: (520) 740-3978
Fax: (520) 882-7709
E-mail: jean.parkinson@deq.pima.gov

5. **The time during which the agency will accept written comments and the time and place where oral comments may be made:**

To be announced in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

6. **A timetable for agency decisions or other action on the proceeding, if known:**

To be announced in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

**NOTICE OF EXPEDITED RULEMAKING
Pima County Air Quality Control Regulations**

Pima County Code

Title 17 – Air Quality Control

Chapter 8 – Ambient Air Quality Standards

[M05-139]

PREAMBLE

1. Sections Affected

Rulemaking Action

Pima County Code (PCC) 17.08.020
PCC 17.08.030
PCC 17.08.050

Amend
Amend
Amend

2. Statutory authority for the rulemaking:

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 49-112 – County Regulations; standards
A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, Article 3. County Air Pollution Control
A.R.S. § 49.471.08 – Expedited Rulemaking
A.R.S. § 49.479 – Rules; hearing

3. List of all previous notices appearing in the Register addressing the proposed rule or ordinance and a concise explanatory statement.

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 11 A.A.R. 714, February 11, 2005

4. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rulemaking:

Name: Jean Parkinson
Program Coordinator

Address: Pima County DEQ
150 W. Congress
Tucson, AZ 85701

Telephone: (520) 740-3978

Fax: (520) 882-7709

E-mail: Jean.Parkinson@deq.pima.gov

5. An explanation of the rule, including the Control Officer's reasons for initiating the rule:

Summary: The Pima Department of Environmental Quality (PDEQ) is proposing rules to update its ambient air quality standards for PM 2.5 and 8-hour averaged ozone to reflect the current national standards. The rulemaking will also add a definition for PM 2.5 and amends the standards for sulfur dioxide to conform to EPA terms, which have been changed from micrograms (µg) to parts per million (ppm).

Background: In 1997, EPA promulgated final rules implementing new National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM) (62 FR 38652, July 18, 1997) and ozone (62 FR 38894, July 18, 1997). The new primary ozone NAAQS set forth an 8-hour averaged standard at a level of 0.08 ppm. This new primary standard is expected to provide increased protection to the public, particularly at-risk populations such as children, against a wide range of ozone-induced health effects, such as decreased lung function, increased respiratory symptoms, and hospital and emergency room admissions. The secondary 8-hour averaged ozone standard is identical to the primary standard, and is expected to provide increased protection to the public welfare against ozone-induced effects on vegetation, such as agricultural crops, forests and other ecosystems. PDEQ is proposing to amend 17.08.050 to include the new 8-hour averaged NAAQS for ozone.

The new primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter are for fine particulate matter, or particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}). The new federal primary standard for PM_{2.5} is 15 µg per cubic meter of PM_{2.5}, annual arithmetic mean concentration, and 65 µg per cubic meter of PM_{2.5}, 24-hour average concentration. The new primary standard is expected to provide increased protection against a wide range of PM-related health effects, including premature mortality and increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits, increased respiratory symptoms and disease, and decreased lung function, especially in the at-risk populations such as the elderly, individuals with cardiopulmonary disease, children and persons with asthma. The new secondary standard for PM_{2.5} is identical to the primary standard, and is expected to provide protection against PM-related public welfare effects including soiling, material damage, and visibility impairment. In conjunction with the new PM_{2.5} standards, reference methods based on 40 CFR part 50, Appendix L, and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53, have been specified for monitoring PM as PM_{2.5}, and reference methods in 40 CFR part 50, Appendices J and K, have been amended. The proposed 17.08.030 will adopt the new PM_{2.5} NAAQS. In 1996, EPA restated the primary and secondary NAAQS for sulfur oxides, in the form of sulfur dioxide, in terms of parts per million (ppm), rather than micrograms (61 FR 25556, May 22, 1996). This rulemaking proposes amending the Pima County sulfur dioxide standards, at 17.08.020, to conform to EPA terminology.

Section by Section Explanation of the Proposed Rules:

17.08.032 Sulfur oxides (sulfur dioxide). This Section amends the standards for sulfur dioxide to conform to EPA terms, which have been changed from micrograms (µg) to parts per million (ppm).

17.08.030 Particulate Matter; PM10 and PM2.5. The proposed rule will add subsections (A)(3)(a) and (A)(3)(b), which determines reference methods used to measure PM10. Subsection (B) will also be added, which contains the primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for PM2.5, as well as the reference methods used to measure PM2.5 and determine attainment of the standards.

17.08.050 Ozone; 1-hour standard and 8-hour averaged standard. This Section amends the standards for ozone, adding an 8-hour averaged standard of 0.08 ppm. Additionally, this Section provides an ending date for the application of the 1-hour standard – June 15, 2005. This date accords with EPA’s planned revocation of the 1-hour standard, to be set forth in Phase II of the implementation strategy for the 8-hour standard, to be promulgated later this year. Pima County is in attainment for the 1-hour ozone standard.

- 6. A demonstration of the grounds and evidence of compliance with A.R.S. § 49.112:** Based on information and belief, the Control Officer of the Pima County Department of Environmental Quality affirms the following:

Pima County is in compliance with A.R.S. §49-112(A) in that Pima County

Department of Environmental Quality is proposing to adopt ordinances

that are not more stringent than nor are they in addition to any provisions

of A.R.S. Title 49 or rules adopted by the Director of ADEQ or any

Board or Commission authorized to adopt rules pursuant to A.R.S. Title 49.

- 7. A demonstration of the grounds and evidence of compliance with A.R.S. § 49-471.08:**

Pursuant to A.R.S. §49-471.08, this rulemaking includes conforming changes to directly reflect federal and state rule of law and is thereby declared an expedited rulemaking. The rulemaking does not alter the sense, meaning or effect of the federal or state rule of law and is substantially identical to the rule in which it is derived.

- 8. A reference to any study relevant to the rules that the agency reviewed and either proposes to rely on or not rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rules, where the public may obtain or review each study, all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:**

See: Criteria documents at 62 FR 38652 (Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter (“Criteria Document”) (three volumes, EPA/600/P-95-001aF through EPA/600/P-95-001cF, April 1996, NTIS #PB-96-168224,) and (Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter: Policy Assessment of Scientific and Technical Information (“Staff Paper”) (EPA-452/R-96-013, July 1996, NTIS #PB-97-115406). See: Criteria documents for Final Rule at 62 FR 38856 (Air Quality Criteria for O₃ and Other Photochemical Oxidants (“Criteria Document”) (three volumes, EPA/600/P-93-004aF through EPA/600/P-93-004cF, July 1996, NTIS # PB-96-185574,) and (The Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for O₃: Assessment of Scientific and Technical Information (“Staff Paper”) (EPA-452/R-96-007, June 1996, NTIS # PB-96-203435). See also: American Trucking Associations, Inc., et al. v. United States Environmental Protection Agency, 336 U.S. App. D.C. 16, 175 F. 3d 1027, and 531 U.S. 457.

- 9. A showing of good cause why the rules are necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rules will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision of this state:**

Not applicable

- 10. The preliminary summary of the economic, small business, and consumer impact:**

Rule Identification. This rulemaking amends Sections 17.08.020, 17.08.030 and 17.08.050

Costs. There are no additional costs to the regulated community when a county incorporates an already effective federal standard verbatim. The costs of compliance have already occurred, and were considered when the federal regulation was proposed and adopted. These rules impose no additional costs on the regulated community, small businesses, political subdivisions, or members of the public. Cost to PDEQ associated with this rulemaking will be minimal, based on reducing confusion and assuring correct standards are applied. PDEQ does not intend to hire any additional employees to implement or enforce these rules.

Benefits. Benefits accrue to the regulated community when a county incorporates a federal regulation in order to become the primary implementer of the regulation, because the county is closer to those being regulated and, therefore, is generally easier to contact and to work with to resolve differences, compared with the U.S. EPA, whose regional office for Arizona is in San Francisco. Local implementation also reduces travel and communication costs. Health benefits accrue to the general public whenever enforcement of environmental laws takes place. Adverse health effects from air pollution result in a number of economic and social consequences, including:

1. Medical costs. These include personal out-of-pocket expenses of the affected individual (or family), plus costs paid by insurance or Medicare, for example.
2. Work loss. This includes lost personal income, plus lost productivity whether the individual is compensated for the time or not. For example, some individuals may perceive no income loss because they receive sick pay, but sick pay is a cost of business and reflects lost productivity.
3. Increased costs for chores and care giving. These include special care giving and services that are not reflected in medical costs. These costs may occur because some health effects reduce the affected individual's ability to undertake some or all chores, and he or she may require care giving.
4. Other social and economic costs. These include restrictions on or reduced enjoyment of leisure activities, discomfort or inconvenience, pain and suffering, anxiety about the future, and concern and inconvenience to family members and others.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the incremental costs associated with this rule are generally low, and apply solely to PDEQ, while the air quality benefits are generally high. In addition, there are benefits to industry from being regulated by a geographically nearer government entity. There are no adverse economic impacts on political subdivisions. There are no adverse economic impacts on private businesses, their revenues or expenditures. The fact that no new employment is expected to occur has been discussed above, in the context of the impact on the county. There are no adverse economic impacts on small businesses, although some regulatory benefits will accrue to them. There are no economic impacts for consumers; benefits to private persons as members of the general public are discussed above in terms of enforcement. There will be no direct impact on PDEQ revenues. There are no other, less costly alternatives for achieving the goals of this rulemaking. The rules are no less stringent and no more stringent than the federal regulations on each subject.

Rule impact reduction on small businesses. A.R.S. § 41-1035 requires PDEQ to reduce the impact of a rule on small businesses by using certain methods when they are legal and feasible in meeting the statutory objectives (see below) for the rulemaking. The five listed methods are:

1. Establish less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rule for small businesses.
2. Establish less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rule for compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses.
3. Consolidate or simplify the rule's compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses.
4. Establish performance standards for small businesses to replace design or operational standards in the rule.
5. Exempt small businesses from any or all requirements of the rule.

The statutory objectives that are the basis of the rulemaking: The general statutory objectives that are the basis of this rulemaking are contained in the statutory authority cited in number 2 of this preamble. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. Implement rules necessary for EPA delegation of Clean Air Act § 109 (NAAQS) program to Pima County.
2. Implement rules necessary for EPA requirements of Clean Air Act § 110 for implementation of the NAAQS in Pima County.

For all of these objectives, PDEQ is required to adopt the federal rules without reducing stringency. PDEQ, therefore, has found that it is not legal or feasible to adopt any of the five listed methods in ways that reduce the impact of these rules on small businesses. Finally, where federal rules impact small businesses, EPA is required by both the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act to make certain adjustments in its own rulemakings.

11. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the accuracy of the economic, small business, and consumer impact statement:

Name: Jean Parkinson
Program Coordinator

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150 W. Congress
Tucson, AZ 85701

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12. The time, place, and nature of the proceedings for the making, amendment, or repeal of the rules and or ordinance:

Written comments will be accepted if received between the date of this publication and **September 7, 2005, at 5:00 p.m.** Written comments may be mailed or hand delivered to the Pima County Department of Environmental Quality (see #11 above). Written comments received during the comment period will be considered formal comments to the proposed expedited rule or ordinance, and will be responded to in the notice of final rulemaking.

13. Any other matters prescribed by the statute that are applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules:

None

14. Incorporations by reference and their location in the rules:

All referenced incorporations provided in the text of the rule or ordinance are available for review at the PDEQ office or at <http://www.deq.pima.gov/>. The state statutes: A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3 are available at the PDEQ office or at: <http://www.azleg.state.az.us/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp>.

15. The proposed effective date for the rule or ordinance.

The contents of this rulemaking will go into effect 30 days after Board adoption. The rule or ordinance will be scheduled for a public hearing/oral proceeding before the Board on:

Time: **September 27, 2005 at or after 9:00 a.m.**

Place: Pima County Board of Supervisors Public Hearing Room
130 West Congress Street, First Floor
Tucson, AZ 85701

16. The full text of the rule follows:

Title 17 of the Pima County Code

Title 17 – Air Quality Control

CHAPTER 17.08 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Sections:

Article I. Ambient-air Standards.

- 17.08.010 Applicability and Standards.
- 17.08.020 Sulfur Oxides.
- 17.08.030 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) and PM_{2.5}.
- 17.08.040 Carbon Monoxide.
- 17.08.050 Ozone.
- 17.08.060 Nitrogen Dioxide.
- 17.08.070 Lead.

Article II. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring and Procedures.

- 17.08.080 Ambient air quality monitoring methods and procedures.
- 17.08.090 Interpretation of ambient air quality standards and evaluation of air quality data.

Article III. Classification Requirements for Attainment Areas.

17.08.100 Designation and classification of attainment areas.

Article IV. Attainment/Nonattainment Area Designations.

17.08.110 Tucson nonattainment areas.

17.08.120 Rillito nonattainment area.

17.08.130 Ajo nonattainment area.

17.08.140 General county areas.

17.08.150 Limitation of pollutants in classified attainment areas.

Article I. Ambient-Air Standards.

17.08.010 Applicability and Standards.

No Change

17.08.020 Sulfur Oxides (sulfur dioxide).

A. The primary ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides measured as sulfur dioxide using the reference method described in 40 CFR 50, appendix A, or by an equivalent method, are:

1. ~~80 micrograms per cubic meter (0.03 parts per million);~~ 0.03 parts per million (ppm) (80 μ g/m³) - annual arithmetic mean; ~~and~~
2. ~~365 micrograms per cubic meter (0.14 parts per million);~~ 0.14 parts per million (ppm) (365 μ g/m³) - maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.

B. The secondary ambient air quality standard for sulfur ~~oxides, measured as sulfur~~ dioxide is ~~1300 micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 parts per million)~~ 0.5 parts per million (ppm) (1300 μ g/m³) - maximum 3-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year. (Ord. 2005- §1, 2005; Ord. 1993-128 § 2, 1993)

17.08.030 Particulate Matter: (PM₁₀) and PM_{2.5}.

A. Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

1. The primary ~~and secondary 24-hour~~ ambient air quality standards for particulate matter PM₁₀ are:
 - a. ~~150 50 micrograms per cubic meter of PM₁₀ - annual arithmetic mean concentration, 24-hour average concentration. The standards are attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour concentration above 150 micrograms per cubic meter, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, appendix K, is equal to or less than one.~~
 - b. 150 micrograms per cubic meter of PM₁₀ - 24-hour average concentration.
2. The secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter (PM₁₀) are:
 - a. 50 micrograms per cubic meter of PM₁₀ - annual arithmetic mean concentration.
 - b. 150 micrograms per cubic meter of PM₁₀ - 24-hour average concentration.
3. For the purposes of determining attainment of the primary and secondary standards, particulate matter (PM₁₀) shall be measured in the ambient air as PM₁₀ by:
 - a. A reference method based on 40 CFR 50, Appendix J, and designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53;
or
 - b. An equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53.
4. The primary and secondary annual ambient air quality standards for PM₁₀ shall be considered attained if the expected annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, Appendix K, is less than or equal to 50 micrograms per cubic meter.
5. The primary and secondary 24-hour ambient air quality standards for PM₁₀ shall be considered attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 micrograms per cubic meter, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, Appendix K, is less than or equal to 1.

- B.** Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) ~~The primary and secondary annual ambient air quality standards for particulate matter are 50 micrograms per cubic meter, annual arithmetic mean. The standard is attained when the expected annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, appendix K, is less than or equal to 50 micrograms per cubic meter.~~
1. The primary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) are:
 - a. 15 micrograms per cubic meter of PM_{2.5} – annual arithmetic mean concentration.
 - b. 65 micrograms per cubic meter of PM_{2.5} – 24-hour average concentration.
 2. The secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) are:
 - a. 15 micrograms per cubic meter of PM_{2.5} – annual arithmetic mean concentration.
 - b. 65 micrograms per cubic meter of PM_{2.5} – 24-hour average concentration.
 3. For purposes of determining attainment of the primary and secondary standards, particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) shall be measured in the ambient air by:
 - a. A reference method based on 40 CFR 50, Appendix J, and designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53; or
 - b. An equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53.
 4. The primary and secondary annual ambient air quality standards for PM_{2.5} are met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, Appendix N, is less than or equal to 15 micrograms per cubic meter.
 5. The primary and secondary 24-hour ambient air quality standards for PM_{2.5} are met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, Appendix N, is less than or equal to 65 micrograms per cubic meter.
- ~~**C.** For the purpose of determining attainment of the primary and secondary ambient air quality standards, particulate matter shall be measured in the ambient air as PM₁₀ (particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers) by:~~
- ~~1. A reference method based on 40 CFR 50, appendix J, and designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53, or~~
 - ~~2. An equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53. (Ord. 2005- §2, 2005; Ord. 1993-128 § 2, 1993)~~

17.08.040 Carbon Monoxide.

No Change

17.08.050 Ozone: 1-hour standard and 8-hour averaged standard.

- ~~**A.** The primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for ozone are 0.12 parts per million (235 micrograms per cubic meter) for a one-hour concentration.~~
- A.** 1-hour standard. Until June 15, 2005:
1. The 1-hour primary ambient air quality standard for ozone is 0.12 ppm (235 micrograms per cubic meter).
 2. The 1-hour secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone is 0.12 ppm (235 micrograms per cubic meter).
 3. The 1-hour standards are attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12 ppm (235 micrograms per cubic meter) is less than or equal to 1, as determined by 40 CFR 50, Appendix H.
- B.** 8-hour averaged standard.
1. The 8-hour averaged primary ambient air quality standard for ozone is 0.08 ppm.
 2. The 8-hour averaged secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone is 0.08 ppm.
 3. 8-hour averaged primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for ozone are met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, Appendix I.
- B:** The standards are attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly concentrations above 0.12 parts per million (235 micrograms per cubic meter) is equal to or less than one (1), as determined by 40 CFR 50, appendix H.

- ~~C.~~ The levels of ozone in the ambient air shall be measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR 50, appendix D, and designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53. (Ord. 2005- §1, 2005; Ord. 1993-128 § 2, 1993)

17.08.060 Nitrogen Dioxide.

No Change

17.08.070 Lead.

No Change

Article II. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring and Procedures.

17.08.080 Ambient air quality monitoring methods and procedures.

No Change

17.08.090 Interpretation of ambient air quality standards and evaluation of air quality data.

No Change

Article III. Classification Requirements for Attainment Areas.

17.08.100 Designation and classification of attainment areas.

No Change

Article IV. Attainment/Nonattainment Area Designations.

17.08.110 Tucson CO nonattainment areas.

No Change

17.08.120 Rillito nonattainment area.

No Change

17.08.130 Ajo attainment area.

No Change

17.08.140 General county areas.

No Change

17.08.150 Limitation of pollutants in classified attainment areas.

No Change